

2021 JUN 23 AM 7:21



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

**2020 CERTIFICATION****Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)**

City of Pascagoula

Public Water System Name

MS0300006

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR.

**CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check all boxes that apply.)**

INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input type="checkbox"/> Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On water bills (Attach copy of bill)	6/2/2021
<input type="checkbox"/> Email message (Email the message to the address below)	6/2/2021
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via U. S. Postal Mail	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as a URL (Provide Direct URL): _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as an attachment	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as text within the body of email message	
<input type="checkbox"/> Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Posted in public places (attach list of locations)	6/23/2021
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Posted online at the following address (Provide Direct URL): <u>See Attachment</u>	6/2/2021

**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Brian Vance

Name

Water Superintendent

Title

6/23/2021

Date

**SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select one method ONLY)**

You must email, fax (not preferred), or mail a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH.

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)

Email: [water.reports@msdh.ms.gov](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)

MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply

Fax: (601) 576-7800

(NOT PREFERRED)

P.O. Box 1700

Jackson, MS 39215

**CCR DEADLINE TO MSDH & CUSTOMERS: BY JULY 1, 2021**

# 2020 CCR

**CORRECTED COPY**

## Spanish (Espanol)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber.  
Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

## Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) for the year 2019. This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

## Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

## Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from wells drilled deep into aquifers 300 to 800 feet below the surface. These aquifers are the Pascagoula and the Graham's Ferry formations. The City of Pascagoula uses a Reverse Osmosis/Ozone water Filtration system to purify the well water. If you want to learn more about your water and how the City of Pascagoula works to keep your water safe please contact Brian Vance at (228) 938-6623, Water Plant Manager, at our 14th St. offices between 7:00 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. or write us at P.O. Drawer908, Pascagoula, MS, 39568-0908. Our City Council meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at City Hall. Information is also available on our website [www.CityofPascagoula.com](http://www.CityofPascagoula.com).

## Source water assessment and its availability

The source water assessment has also been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to determine potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our Public Works Department and is available for viewing at our office upon request.

### **Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?**

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The City of Pascagoula routinely monitors for substances and contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. As water travels over the land or underground, it may pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, is suspected to contain small amounts of some substances or contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these substances or contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

### **How can I get involved?**

Our water resources are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. You can help us in our efforts to provide you with quality water and services by keeping alleys

clear of debris, fences, and other obstructions, by protecting your water meter so that it may be read accurately, by preventing backflows and back siphons, by using pesticides wisely, and by not wasting this precious natural resource.

### **Water Conservation Tips**

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information.

### **Source Water Protection Tips**

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.

- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

### **Additional Information for Lead**

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. City of Pascagoula is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water supplies", City of Pascagoula is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 was 10. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 74%.

## **Water Quality Data Table**

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and

abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Bromate (ppb)	0	10	2.5	2.5	2.5	2014	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.1	.35	1.71	2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	2	2	6	2020	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	13.6	4	13.6	2020	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	NA	NA	NA	2019	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0047	.0011	.00276	2015	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.2	.6	1.2	2015	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.02	.0815	1.02	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.1	.08	.1	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	.5	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	.5	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	.5	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	.5	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	.5	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	.5	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	.5	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	.5	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	.5	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	.5	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	.5	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	.5	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	.0005	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	.5	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	.5	NA	NA	2020	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	.000801	.506	1.4	2020	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
cis-1,2- Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	.5	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	.5	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	.5	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2- Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	.5	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.1	2017	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2017	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

## Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

Contaminants	State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
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Contaminants	State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
Gross Alpha, Incl. Radon and Uranium	15 PCI/L	1.3 PCI/l	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits.
Gross Alpha, Incl. Radon and Uranium(Communy)	15 PCI/L	1.2 PCI/L	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Alpha, Incl. Radon and Uranium(Criswell)	15 PCI/L	1.7 PCI/L	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sodium(Bayou Cassotte)		16000 PPB	No	Likely Source of Contamination - Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softners, and Sewage Effluents.
Sodium(Communy)		9500 PPB	No	Likely Source of Contamination - Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softners, and Sewage Effluents.
Sodium(Criswell)		33000 PPB	No	Likely Source of Contamination - Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softners, and Sewage Effluents.

## Additional Monitoring

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.

Name	Reported Level	Range	
		Low	High
HAA6Br (ug/L)	2.41	0	3.87
HAA9 (ug/L)	2.69	.21	4.26
chloromethane (methyl chloride) (ppb)	.37		.37
chromium (total chromium) (ppb)	.073	.073	.073
chromium-6 (hexavalent chromium) (ppb)	.041	.041	.041
germanium (ug/L)	1	.44	1.3
manganese (ug/L)	9.54	.84	27.1
strontium (ppb)	8.5	1.1	8.5

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition

Unit Descriptions	
ug/L	ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
MFL	MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

TT Violation	Explanation	Length	Health Effects Language	Explanation and Comment
Surface water treatment rule filtration and disinfection violations	Routine Chlorine Monitoring(DPB), Minor	10/1/2019 - 12/31/2019	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.	Public Notice

**For more information please contact:**

Contact Name: Brian Vance  
Address: P.O. Box 908  
Pascagoula, MS 39568  
Phone: 2289386623

# 2020 CCR

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## **Additional Information for Lead**

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TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	13.6	4	13.6	2015	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
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Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
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Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.02	.0815	1.02	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.1	.08	.1	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	.5	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
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Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	.5	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	.5	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	.5	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	.5	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	.5	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	.5	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	.0005	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	.5	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	.5	NA	NA	2020	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	.000801	.506	1.4	2020	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	.5	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	.5	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	.5	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	.5	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.1	2017	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2017	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

## Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.



Contaminants	State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
Gross Alpha, Incl. Radon and Uranium	15 PCI/L	1.3 PCI/l	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits.
Gross Alpha, Incl. Radon and Uranium(Communy)	15 PCI/L	1.2 PCI/L	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Alpha. Incl. Radon and Uranium(Criswell)	15 PCI/L	1.7 PCI/L	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sodium(Bayou Cassotte)		16000 PPB	No	Likely Source of Contamination - Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softners, and Sewage Effluents.
Sodium(Communy)		9500 PPB	No	Likely Source of Contamination - Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softners, and Sewage Effluents.
Sodium(Criswell)		33000 PPB	No	Likely Source of Contamination - Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softners, and Sewage Effluents.

## Additional Monitoring

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.

Name	Reported Level	Range	
		Low	High
HAA6Br (ug/L)	2.41	0	3.87
HAA9 (ug/L)	2.69	.21	4.26
chloromethane (methyl chloride) (ppb)	.37		.37
chromium (total chromium) (ppb)	.073	.073	.073
chromium-6 (hexavalent chromium) (ppb)	.041	.041	.041
germanium (ug/L)	1	.44	1.3
manganese (ug/L)	9.54	.84	27.1
strontium (ppb)	8.5	1.1	8.5

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ug/L	ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water

Unit Descriptions	
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
MFL	MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

TT Violation	Explanation	Length	Health Effects Language	Explanation and Comment
Surface water treatment rule filtration and disinfection violations	Routine Chlorine Monitoring(DPB), Minor	10/1/2019 - 12/31/2019	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.	Public Notice

**For more information please contact:**

Contact Name: Brian Vance  
Address: P.O. Box 908

Pascagoula, MS 39568  
Phone: 2289386623

**Online Post Address**

<http://www.cityofpascagoula.com/DocumentCenter/View/4566/Water-Quality-Report-2020>

### **CCR Locations**

- 1. City Hall**
- 2. Public Utilities**
- 3. Code Enforcement**
- 4. Public Works**
- 5. Communny Water Plant**
- 6. B-C Water Plant**
- 7. Criswell Water Plant**



Pascagoula Utilities  
P.O. BOX 908  
Pascagoula, MS 39568-0908  
RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED  
266 - 2678

Telephone: (228) 938-6633

PLEASE DO NOT PAY THIS BILL, PAYMENT  
WILL BE DRAFTED FROM ACCT

BUEHL AMBER D  
2903 CRISWELL AVE  
PASCAGOULA, MS 39567-1146

Account # - Customer #		Bill Number
0011194000 - 27334		355012
Bill Date	Due Date	Amount Due
06/02/2021	06/17/2021	\$93.25
Amount Due after Due Date:		\$102.57
Please donate to help Pascagoula's elderly:		
Amount Enclosed:		**To Be Drafted**



Pascagoula Utilities  
P.O. BOX 908  
Pascagoula, MS 39568-0908

☐ Please check box if above address is incorrect.  
Indicate change(s) on reverse side.

00006042021400355012600000093252

Detach and return top stub with your payment



Pascagoula Utilities  
P.O. BOX 908  
Pascagoula, MS 39568-0908  
Telephone: (228) 938-6633

PLEASE DO NOT PAY THIS  
BILL, PAYMENT WILL BE  
DRAFTED FROM ACCT

UTILITY BILL  
Customer Copy

Keep this portion for your records

Page 1 of 1

Customer Name		Service Address	
BUEHL AMBER D		2903 CRISWELL AVE	
Bill Number	Bill Date	Account Number - Customer Number	Due Date
355012	06/02/2021	0011194000 - 27334	06/17/2021

Description	Previous Read Date	Current Read Date	Previous Reading	Current Reading	Usage	Charge
WATER 5/8"	04/29/2021	06/01/2021	5293	5336	43	\$25.12
SEWER USE						\$16.90
SEWER DEM						\$29.39
GARBAGE						\$18.34
CONTAINER						\$3.50

**DELINQUENT ACCOUNTS**

IF PAYMENT IS NOT RECEIVED AND POSTED TO YOUR ACCOUNT BY THE DUE DATE OF THIS BILL, A 10% LATE FEE WILL BE ADDED. IF ANY PORTION OF THIS BILL IS UNPAID AFTER THIRTY DAYS FROM THE BILLING DATE, YOUR WATER AND/OR GAS SERVICE MAY BE CUT OFF WITHOUT ANY FURTHER NOTIFICATION FROM THIS OFFICE AT WHICH TIME ENTIRE BALANCE MUST BE PAID BEFORE SERVICE RESTORED.

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER IS AVAILABLE IN THE 2020 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT AT <http://www.cityofpascagoula.com/DocumentCenter/View/4566/Water-Quality-Report-2020> YOU MAY REQUEST A HARD COPY BY CALLING OUR OFFICE AT 228-938-6623**

IF YOUR SERVICE IS CUT OFF FOR NON-PAYMENT, THE UNPAID BALANCE MUST BE PAID IN FULL TO RECONNECT. A TRIP CHARGE WILL BE ADDED ON YOUR NEXT UTILITY BILL FOR EACH TRIP MADE TO THE PREMISES.

TAX (7%) \$0.00

**For all correspondence or payment in person:**

Pascagoula Utilities  
622 Delmas Avenue  
Pascagoula, MS 39567  
Telephone: (228) 938-6633

Office Hours: 8am to 5pm Monday through Friday Except on Holidays

**DISPUTES AND CORRECTIONS**

IF YOU HAVE A DISPUTE CONCERNING YOUR BILL, YOU ARE ENTITLED TO BE HEARD ABOUT THE MATTER AT THE UTILITY ACCOUNTING OFFICE. AT YOUR REQUEST YOU WILL BE GRANTED AN ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW AND YOU WILL BE ALLOWED TO SEE YOU RELEVANT ACCOUNT RECORDS.

Total current Billing:	\$93.25
Previous Balance:	\$0.00
Total Amount Due:	\$93.25

If paying after Due Date Add Late Fee Amount \$102.57